

RUSSIANS TAKE JABLONICA, IN GALICIAN DRIVE

Czar's Troops Get Possession of Important Gateway Through Carpathians.

CROSSING AUSTRIAN RIVERS CONTINUES

Blav Hydro-Aeroplanes Raid Aviation Camp of Germans in Courland.

Petrograd, Aug. 15.—Jablonica, one of the most important gateways through the Carpathians to the Hungarian Plains, is in the hands of Russian troops who have advanced southward of Kolomena. They have taken nearly 1,500 additional prisoners.

In the mean time the rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the west bank of the Zlota Lipa and the Bystrica-Solotvina, and are advancing along the Upper Stripa.

Our troops continue crossing the Zlota Lipa under enemy fire, which in many points hampers the construction of bridges. Heavy artillery directed against our works. In this sector we captured seven officers, 413 men and three machine-guns.

In the Carpathian Woods at the headwaters of the Pruth the enemy under pressure evacuated Jablonica. South of this point we recaptured Vorochta and Ardelluf on the Pruth, taking 31 officers and 1,006 prisoners. Our offensive continues.

The earlier official bulletin, after giving of an air fight above Nersiv, in which a German aeroplane was shot down, says:

Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Stripa is continuing. On the rivers Zlota Lipa and Bystrica-Solotvina (southeast of Jablonica) our troops are crossing successfully.

This report also tells of a successful raid by two Russian hydro-aeroplanes on a German aviation camp at Lake Agern, Courland, near the Baltic coast. The Russians, the report says, were attacked by seven German aeroplanes, but succeeded in dropping their bombs, beating off the Germans, and returning safely. One German machine, it is announced, was destroyed, and two others driven down.

NOTHERM REPULSES RUSSIAN ATTACKS, BERLIN ANNOUNCES

Berlin, Aug. 15.—"All Russian attacks against the Loh and Graberka sectors, south of Brody, failed," says yesterday's official report on the eastern campaign.

The army of Gen. von Bothmer completely repulsed strong attacks, some repeated frequently, in the Zorow-Konkush sector (between the upper Stripa and Zlota Lipa) on the high road from Brest-Litovsk and Potuzko to Kosow (farther south), and west of Monastyrskaya (west of Brest-Litovsk) with very heavy losses to the Russians.

An official Austrian report dated Aug. 12, tells of the capture of 700 Russians and three machine guns southwest of Vorochta, near Taratun (Jablonica) Pass, and speaks of the repulse of Russian attacks elsewhere along the Galician and Volhynian front.

VIENNA REPORTS RUSSIANS REOCCUPY SOME POSITIONS

Vienna (via London), Aug. 15.—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

"South of Tartaroff, near Vorochta, our battalions were attacked by superior Russian forces, who reoccupied their positions."

"At the Tartar Pass, near Stanislau, and south of Jemopol (between Halicz and Stanislau), Gen. Kovens repulsed an advance. West of Monastyrskaya during the whole day the enemy stormed our front, at some points six successive times in mass formation, but he was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses."

Fairfield Suffrage League To Hold Big Open-Aid Mass Meet

(Special to The Farmer.)

Fairfield, Aug. 15.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Fairfield Equal Franchise League, Mrs. George Waldo, Jr., was elected town leader. Immediately a campaign will be instituted in Fairfield for the spread of the suffrage gospel.

Following a summer of inactivity, the mass meeting that will be held Aug. 24 at the beautiful estate of W. H. Botsford, just north of Greenfield Hill, is expected to be an event of great importance. Members of the Franchise League and many friends will gather for an open air meeting. Professor Henry Seager of Columbia University, who holds the chair of economics, will be the principal speaker. There will be diversions of an interesting nature.

The league members will take part in the suffrage parade at New Haven, September 5. Emily Peterson, who will be marshal of the parade, was at the meeting yesterday, and she detailed the plans for the affair.

G. O. P. Members of Senate Study Bill For More Revenue

Washington, Aug. 15.—Republican members of the Senate finance committee will have an opportunity today to study the revised administration revenue bill after which it will be reported to the Senate. It probably will be taken up for debate tomorrow.

NEW BRITISH LOAN TO PROTECT EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 15.—The forthcoming loan to be issued in the United States for Great Britain is regarded in banking circles as a preliminary move to protect exchange, which recently has been showing signs of dropping. The amount of the loan is so small, however, that the belief is expressed that a more comprehensive operation which will include countries allied to Great Britain.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE WANT TO BE SALUTED

Patrolmen Must Wear Their Uniforms When They Appear Before Board, Too.

Police officers who appear before the board of police commissioners to answer charges must wear full uniform according to instructions given Superintendent J. H. Redgate last night after Police Commissioner Charles O. Nyquist had been fined 30 days for neglect of duty in failing to report an automobile accident on Stratford avenue on the night of July 3 when Charles Hill was fatally injured by an automobile. Nyquist failed to appear in uniform and was sent to get it before his case was taken up.

Nyquist pleaded not guilty to the charge against him after several questions had been asked him by President J. C. Stanley of the board. He explained his version of the accident saying he was denied duty as he was in the east end on the night in question. On East Main street he stated, a short, stout man told him he had been looking for a policeman as a man had been struck by an automobile at Pembroke street and Stratford avenue. The informant later proved to be Robert Williams of 30 California street. Nyquist stated that Williams said the man had been taken away in a jitney bus and the number of the injuring automobile was not obtained as the driver did not stop but drove away. Nyquist did not investigate and made no report of the accident.

After Nyquist several times misinterpreted questions and issued a denial to Williams' story as related at the coroner's inquest, the board went into executive session. Nyquist was summoned and informed that he had been found guilty and was fined 30 days pay. As he left the room without saluting the commissioners he was called back and ordered to do so.

Police Commissioner Frederick Merrick was commended by the board for his bravery in arresting a Portuguese negro early Sunday morning during which his uniform was rendered useless by the negro who was slashing with a sharp dirk. The board agreed to recompense the policeman for the destruction of the garment.

The commissioners agreed that the health board should furnish the pay for the special policemen engaged in quarantine work. Superintendent Redgate made a verbal report stating that about 77 of the men are engaged in work for the board of health.

Daniel O'Brien of 288 Gregory street was appointed a special policeman at the position of several residents near Seaside park who have employed him as a watchman.

A letter was received from John R. Woodhull congratulating the police on the new traffic regulations and particularly extolling the work of Traffic Policeman Patrick J. Flanagan, who is stationed at Wall and Main streets.

Informally, the board agreed that the weight must be used and two of the wheels of a wagon chained as the proper means of fastening by teamsters who leave their horses stand in the center of the city. A standard weight is to be set by Superintendent Redgate.

No appointments were made at the meeting though the city clerk sent in a communication informing the board of the recent ordinance enacted by which the office of assistant superintendent was created and power was given for the appointment of one lieutenant and three doormen.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whiting of Washington, D. C., former residents of this city, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Langhammer of 531 Warren street. Their numerous friends here will be pleased to know they are in Bridgeport.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Letter Carriers will hold a social meeting Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Jennie Jackson, 375 North avenue. All the members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Glen-Collins, who was Miss Amelia Wheeler before her marriage, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wheeler of Fairfield. Mrs. Glen-Collins is the wife of Colonel Glen-Collins, who is now at the front in France. She has recently been in Egypt with her husband and will soon return to England to be in touch with him.

Mrs. F. S. Seely of Brooklawn, has been elected president of the Bridge-Protector Orphan Asylum to succeed Mrs. Edward Sterling, who has retired. Mrs. Sterling has been named honorary president. The asylum has been a most successful year. During the summer there are about 50 children at the home and in the winter 60 are cared for. Their health has been excellent, due to the splendid care which they have received and the fact that they are kept in the open air a great part of the time.

Two more barrels of supplies were shipped this week by the Fairfield branch of the Red Cross society to General Pershing's headquarters at the Mexican border. A third barrel will be sent Wednesday. Contributions of cigarettes, chewing gum, tobacco, chocolate and the like, as well as any articles which would aid toward the comfort of the soldiers, are eagerly solicited. All contributions toward these barrels may be left at Room 218, First National Bank building, in care of members of the Surgical Dress committee.

William Downey, deckman at the Stratfield is spending a week's vacation at his home in Waterbury.

Sidney Langdon, steward at The Stratfield, is enjoying a two week's vacation at various places of interest.

Ross Young, outfielder of the Sherman Western Association team, has been sold to the New York Nationals.

THE PRETTIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus Wart Remover. For sale only at the Cyrus Pharmacy, 418 Fairfield Ave.

WHITE BOOK OF U. S. PUBLISHED FOR PUBLIC USE

Washington, Aug. 15.—The third edition of the American White Book, containing tabulated copies of correspondence exchanged by the state department with European belligerents during recent months, has just been issued by the department. It contains no important communications the substance of which has not been published, but reveals textually for the first time some of the memoranda dealing with armed merchantmen, the presence of Allied cruisers off American ports and other subjects.

Secretary Lansing's suggestion that merchantmen be disarmed is shown to have been firmly rejected by all of the allied powers. The British ambassador in a memorandum dated March 23, summed up their position by saying the Allies are "unable to agree that upon a non-guaranteed German promise human life may be surrendered, defenseless, to the mercy of an enemy who in circumstances of this kind, as in many others, has shown himself to be both faithless and lawless."

Secretary Lansing, on Nov. 16, 1915, it is shown, sent to the German ambassador summarizing a dozen cases in which German officers and men had escaped from German cruisers interned in the United States, declaring that "the United States government regards the actions of these men as contrary to its express instructions and as breaches of honorable conduct," and requesting that the German government promptly return any of these men who may be within German jurisdiction to the United States.

It is disclosed that in a note dated March 20, answering a complaint from Secretary Lansing regarding the presence of British cruisers near American territorial waters, the British ambassador expressed surprise at the state department's attempt to distinguish between different parts of the high seas. It says that he is "unaware of the existence of any rules or principles of international law which render belligerent operations which are legitimate in one part of the high seas, illegitimate in another."

The latest chapters of the correspondence with Germany over the Lusitania case are not included in the White Book.

GERMANS THINK BIG ATTACKS ON SOMME ARE OVER

Berlin, via London, Aug. 15.—The worst of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme is over, in the opinion of German officers on that front, although it is conceded that the efforts of the Allied troops to pierce the German lines have probably not ended.

This belief was expressed confidently to the Associated Press correspondent in the course of a four-day trip along the front from a point not far from Peronne in a southeasterly direction.

The less optimistic of the officers expressed the belief that they might have to reckon with one more month of the trench fighting developed during the offensive. The more optimistic think that the offensive can already be said to be over. All agreed that any appreciable future advance by the Allies was out of the question.

Opponents' Bravery Praised.

An interesting feature of nearly every conversation with the German officers, who ranged from subalterns on the actual front to general staff in the rear, was the universal mention of the huge amount of gas and incendiary bombs which had been used and the difficulties in combating this style of fighting. All were united in ungrudging and generous praise of the fighting qualities of their opponents.

The correspondent's trip was so planned that it was possible to see a large variety of the defensive methods employed, from huge mortars that seemed to shoot unceasingly, to gas masks, which must be available instantly everywhere.

There were observation posts constructed at every vantage point, captive balloons, aeroplanes and even carrier pigeons, which were kept in the front trenches against the possibility of the destruction of all other means of communication.

A dramatic climax to the trip was a night battle which was viewed from the "fighting station" commanded by the captain who acted as guide. It was nearly midnight when the captain led the way from his quarters past a point built into the top of an apple tree.

Explosions Shake the Earth.

From the post the whole front was visible for a distance of twelve to fourteen miles. The heavily clouded sky was illuminated as by lightning by the bursting shells from the French guns a few miles away and the answering fire of the German batteries of all calibres. The earth fairly shook from the intensity of the mutual bombardment and speech was difficult because of the steady and almost deafening rumble and crash of the explosions. The captain laughingly declared that he enjoyed his present life in the open far better than his previous existence in Berlin.

Like all regimental and corps commanders who were interviewed, the captain spoke admiringly of the remarkable bravery of his English and French opponents. The English 40 centimeter guns are said to be particularly destructive, and the Germans estimate that they are opposed on the front by about 4,000 cannon of all sizes.

The spirits of the German soldier do not seem in the least depressed by the offensive and the officers say that the men are hard to hold in hand after a long artillery bombardment, and out of relief at its cessation unnecessarily expose themselves in infantry actions, which . . .

The demarche ends abruptly at this point, apparently having been cut short by the censor.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATE POST, HOLCOMB SAYS

Governor, Back From Maine Trip, Says He Isn't a Candidate.

Hartford, Aug. 15.—Governor Holcomb has returned from Maine, where he has been on a vacation for two weeks, and he was at the capitol today.

The governor was asked if he intended to call a special session of the general assembly to provide for the taking of the vote of the Connecticut troops in Arizona.

"I think that the boys from this state who have entered the military service, ought not to be penalized by disfranchisement. It would be doing them a great wrong to deprive them of an opportunity to vote. If there is a necessity for calling a special session in order to make arrangements to enable them to do so, I will call one."

"Then you think the vote can be taken constitutionally if the legislature provides the legal method?"

"I am of the opinion that the general assembly has power to provide a way to enable our boys to vote. The question of the constitutionality of the act of the general assembly is for the supreme court to determine and not for the executive. I have not asked the attorney general for an opinion. But it is certain that our boys will be out of the state on election day? They may be sent home before then. Until definite decision has been reached by the government in Washington as to the time the men from Connecticut will be kept in the federal service, I will not do anything about calling a special session. Everything depends on that decision. I understand that Adjutant-General Cole is in communication with the War Department in Washington on the matter and that he will be informed without delay of the decision when it is reached."

In speaking further on the matter Governor Holcomb said the constitution should be changed to make it clear that persons, who are voters in the state, shall not be deprived of their right to vote on election day when absent from Connecticut on business of the state or of the federal government, no matter whether that business relates to the civil or military service. The governor thought that action on the matter should be taken at the next session of the general assembly. It would take three years to change the constitution.

Governor Holcomb was not certain that the vote of the soldiers would affect the result of the election in the state, but whether it did or no he did not know what method the general assembly would adopt if a special session were held, but it had been suggested that the vote in the state and the soldier vote should be counted separately.

However, that was a matter of detail. The man thing was to see to it that the soldiers were not disfranchised.

Not Out for Senate.

Governor Holcomb was asked if he had heard the talk about the possibility of George P. McLean's not being a candidate for re-nomination for the United States senate and of the Republican convention's naming the governor as McLean's successor.

"I would be sorry to see Senator McLean run for another term. Senator McLean should be re-nominated and he should accept a re-nomination."

"Are you a candidate for the senate, governor?"

"I certainly am not. I do not want the nomination. I expect to see George P. McLean re-nominated for another term and I hope he will accept."

Maine All Ago.

The governor spent his vacation at a fishing camp in Maine. There were a number of Connecticut people in the camp, including the governor and his brother, Judge Walter Holcomb, of Torrington, and the latter's wife, former Governor and Mrs. Frank B. Weeks of Middletown, and Dr. Griswold and Mrs. Griswold, of this city. There were also at the camp Judge Hitchcock of the Massachusetts superior court and Mrs. Hitchcock. In a pleasant way Governor Holcomb referred to the political campaign which is now in full blast in Maine, and said it seemed that the seekers were in every hamlet and village of the state.

FISH ATE SO MUCH HE COULDN'T SINK

Statesville, N. C., Aug. 15.—Sitting on his porch the other morning J. W. Stewart noticed a good sized catfish floating down stream. The fish was very much alive and was in much commotion, apparently trying to go under water and for some reason could not.

Mr. Stewart was interested and he got his boat, went out on the river and captured the fish. He put it in a tub of water and found that it wouldn't sink. This led to further examination and Mr. Stewart says he found the fish had swallowed a large quantity of wheat—having access to the wheat as a result of the recent floods—the wheat grains had swelled so the fish couldn't digest them, and altogether that gorge of wheat had put that fish in a bad fix. He not only could not go under the water but he was doubtless suffering much "misery" on his inside.

In all his long experience on the river, Mr. Stewart says, he had never come across a case like that.

EARL OF COTTENHAM WEDS

London, Aug. 15.—The Earl of Cottenham and Miss Patricia Burke, daughter of the late J. H. Burke, of California, were married today in St. George's church, Hanover square. Walter Winans gave the bride away. Viscount Crowhurst, eldest son of the Earl, acted as best man. The Earl of Cottenham's first wife was Lady Rose Neville. She died in 1913.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co., at Independence, Kan., again lowered its price for crude oil 10 cents a barrel, to 95 cents. Prices for light crude oil were reduced 10 cents a barrel by the Standard Oil Co., of Louisiana.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR FLOATING OF BIG ALLIED LOAN

New York, Aug. 15.—Negotiations to establish the second great British credit in this country were concluded yesterday at a conference of bankers in the office of J. Morgan & Co., and the official announcement merely awaits arrangement of a few minor details.

The agreement provides for the purchase by a banking syndicate of \$250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. British notes, which is to be a direct obligation of the British government. The exchequer will deposit securities with the syndicate managers to an amount of \$300,000,000 approximately. This collateral will consist of about \$100,000,000 in American securities, \$100,000,000 in Canadian securities and \$100,000,000 of the bonds and other obligations of Argentina, Switzerland and other neutral countries.

The agreement provides that one-half of the American securities may be withdrawn if the British government elects after one year and other acceptable securities are substituted.

Forming Underwriting Syndicate.

A syndicate is being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. to underwrite the loan, which probably will be offered at 99 to the public. The syndicate will consist of practically all the leading financial institutions and banking firms in the leading cities of the country.

The statement is made on high authority that the present outstanding short-term obligations of Great Britain in this country, consisting largely of bank loans, are a comparatively small part of the total, and that the credit will provide.

Since Jan. 1 Great Britain has placed an immense amount in contracts for munitions, steel and copper, and large similar contracts are pending. Some of the under negotiation call for the delivery during 1917 of 250,000,000 pounds of copper, with the probability that an additional 150,000,000 pounds will be contracted for within the next month.

Loans Total \$1,200,000,000.

The new credit will bring the total direct borrowing of the Allies up to \$950,000,000 within the last 12 months. This includes the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds, sold last fall; the \$100,000,000 French bonds, recently offered by the American Foreign Securities Co., organized by New York bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and the \$100,000,000 Russian credit, floated by a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Co.

It does not include the heavy borrowings within that period by the Dominion government and the Canadian provinces and municipalities, and the \$50,000,000 banking credit established by the London Joint Stock Banks.

All told, American banks and investors have taken more than \$1,200,000,000 of foreign obligations since the beginning of the European war.

In addition to the new credit established here by the British government, Great Britain has shipped since early in May to this country \$225,000,000 gold in payment for supplies.

In view of the fact that the collateral for the new British credit is to include \$100,000,000 of American securities liquidated here since the beginning of the European war.

Debit Balance Experts Differ.

Shortly after hostilities opened, David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in Parliament that the United States owed \$5,000,000,000 to Europe. He meant that this total included obligations of every character, including stocks and bonds, mortgages held by financial institutions in Great Britain, mostly by stock banks, and current indebtedness. Sir George Paish, the British economist, subsequently made a similar estimate.

About the same time, however, A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National bank, a close student of economics, estimated that, May 1, 1914, the United States owed \$3,600,000,000 to Great Britain in long term and current obligations, and the total indebtedness to the Continent was \$1,000,000,000 approximately.

During the last week many leading financiers of this city, including mem-



Bread That Tastes As Good As Bread Used to Taste

If you'd like to call back the days of that wonderful bread and butter of your early days, that still clings in your memory—just stop at the grocer's and take home a loaf of **HOLSUM** Bread. Ah! Here is bread that is baked right! The flour and yeast and salt and the other ingredients are converted into bread that has that good old-fashioned taste.

"It Takes You Back to Younger Days"

For economy and perfect bread satisfaction buy the large 10c loaf of **HOLSUM**.



bers of the principal international firms, were interviewed. None of them was willing to be quoted by name, for the reason, as they expressed it, that as no exact information is available on the subject no banker would be willing to hazard his reputation on a mere guess. The private estimates, however, run from \$1,500,000,000, market value, to \$2,000,000,000. The majority of bankers expressed the opinion that \$2,000,000,000 was excessive.

Germany Out of Our Securities.

The prevailing belief in financial circles is that Germany has been thoroughly bled out of American securities, but only a comparatively small amount has reached this market. The greater proportion was purchased by Amsterdam bankers during the first year of the war at the comparatively low prices that then prevailed in this market. A Broadway banker yesterday estimated that Amsterdam had taken \$300,000,000 of American securities for German account.

JIM GALVIN'S GREAT RECORD

It will be forty years tomorrow since Jimmy Galvin pulled off his great stunt of twirling a no-hit game in which not a man of the opposing team reached first base. This was the second no-hit game of the year for Galvin, who then wore the uniform of the St. Louis Reds, of the Independent Association. The Cass club of Detroit was the victim of Jimmy's pitching prowess, while in his earlier no-hit game he had twirled against the Philadelphia club. George Bradley of the St. Louis National League club also twirled a hitless game in '76.

St. Louis has always run to colors in naming its ball clubs. The famous Reds, of which Jimmy Galvin was the pitching staff, shared honors in '76 with the Browns, as the National League club was called. The original Browns were dropped from the National League in 1877, but the name was revived when the old American Association placed a team in the Mount City. The A. A. Browns had

rivals for popular favor in 1884, when the outlaw Union Association was formed, and Henry V. Lucas organized his pennant-winning Maroons. The Union Association went to the wall after on disastrous season, but the Maroons were taken into the National League in '86, lasting only a year. Later in the '90s the Browns had competition from the St. Louis Whites, of the Western League, but this didn't last long. When St. Louis was restored to the National League the club became known as the Cardinals, while the old name of Browns was again revived when the Missouri metropolis was admitted to the American League.

Jimmy Galvin entered the National League, playing with Buffalo, in 1879, remaining with that club up to 1883. During that period he pitched two more no-hit games, one against Worcester in 1880, and one against Detroit in 1884. When Buffalo was dropped from the National League Galvin was hired by Pittsburgh. He went over to the Smoky City Players' League club in 1890, but returned to the National League in '91. Veterans fans declare that Galvin was one of the greatest hurlers the game has ever had, and his record of four no-hit games seems to bear this out.

BASEBALL BITS

In spite of vigorous denials Owner Weeghman of the Cubs has another manager to succeed Joe Tinker under careful consideration. Tinker will be let out at the end of the season.

Third Baseman McLewee of the Athletics spent five years at Bowdoin College. Mack doesn't think much of him as a fielder, but the youngsters can hit.

The Cleveland took some of the confidence out of the St. Louis Browns on Sunday, and Mound City fans wept.

If Tinker doesn't watch out the Cubs will drop into seventh position. Before the season opened the sharps all over the country predicted that the Cubs would finish far down in the second division.

STERLING ALE

Are nickels plenty? The best is none too good. Are they few? More reason they should buy full value.

EITHER way, the answer is Sterling when it comes to ales. That's what gives this good brew the call wherever men meet. At the club, before the bar, in the home, Sterling knows no class because the satisfaction all men seek in ale is there.

Extra goodness at no extra price awaits your nickel at the blue and white tap.

RIETER AND COMPANY Ale and Porter **BOSTON**